

Newport



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Agriculture.

Miscellaneous.

From the Providence Journal.

Third Registration Report of the State of Rhode Island, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1855.

This report, prepared by Charles W. Parsons of this city, under the direction of the Secretary of State, has been completed with commendable promptness, and presented to the General Assembly at the very commencement of the session. It forms an interesting pamphlet of 92 pages and is well worthy a careful consideration, not only of the members of the General Assembly, but also of our citizens generally.

Chinese Sugar Cane.—This plant, as its name implies, comes from China, where sugar is made out of its stalks. Its seeds are small and of an exceeding rich, shining, black color. I planted my seeds on the 7th of May last, in a sandy loam, about an inch deep in the ground, in hills like Indian corn, and cultivated them like corn. The growing plant looks very much like Broom Corn, but has a richer green color, and more beautiful form, than either our Broom or Indian Corn plant. I put from six to seven seeds in a hill, and they all grew and ripened finely, making stalks from ten to eleven feet high, whose tops like Broom corn were full of seeds. And if the seeds are planted earlier, and the season more favorable than our last, dry one, the plants will, I am confident, grow from three to five feet higher. The stalks abound in a rich sugary juice, which induces cows and hogs to eat them greedily and in preference to most other kinds of food. The growing plant will also thrive under a drought that will parch and dry up our Indian corn plant—and this, in connection with its large yield, will render it a desirable fodder plant to feed and fatten horned cattle and hogs to the desired statistics.

The system of registration has now been in operation in this State four years and seven months, and the recapitulations given in the present report, for three years and seven months, are sufficient to give us some idea both of the importance of the system to the State, and of the results we may expect to derive from it in the process of time. It is important to bear in mind that the value of these statistics is constantly increasing as they accumulate, and also that it is very unsafe to draw conclusions from a single fact which a more extended view of the subject, or a series of facts of the same character would utterly destroy.

There are, however, some subjects illustrated in this report, concerning which the facts are sufficiently numerous to enable us to begin to draw conclusions. We propose to notice a few of these topics, hoping simply to excite sufficient interest in the subject, to induce others to study the report for themselves.

1. The comparative condition of the native and foreign-born population.—The population of foreign birth in 1850, composed about one-sixth of the population of the State, or 16.17 in every 100.

The results of registration, as exhibited in this report, show that the children born of foreign parents comprise two-fifths, or 43.54 in each 100 of all the children born; that is, the foreign population have about two and a half times as many children born, in proportion to their numbers as the American population. The returns of marriages show that about three-tenths, or 29.97 in each 100 of all the persons married in the State are foreign birth, or nearly twice as many in proportion to their numbers as of those of American nativity.

"The study of the prevalence of zymotic diseases in different places and seasons is particularly interesting, because they are believed to depend more than any other class on causes which admit of palliation or removal. In the course of years, a registration system will yield reliable practical information. We believe that we may already venture to state one general result, in regard to the adjoining towns of Bristol and Warren. In Bristol, zymotic diseases are much more fatal; in Warren, consumption is much more fatal. For proofs of this, we would refer to the tables published in the Appendix to the second report. If the fact be established, it shows that the former town is a more desirable residence for persons predisposed to consumption, while there must be some cause—some influences pervading the atmosphere of the thickly inhabited parts of the town—which render zymotic diseases particularly common or particularly severe."

In connection with the locality of diseases, we find a remarkable fact in relation to anaplexy and paralysis, on page 62. It seems that the deaths from these diseases in 1855, were more than one to every 400 inhabitants of the town of Warren, while in the city of Providence they were less than one for every 3000.

2. Occupation in connection with disease. This subject, the importance of which is obvious, is illustrated in our Rhode Island reports much better than in any other reports we have seen. Most reports simply give the number who die of different occupations, with their average age, an item of information, when standing alone, of very little value. For example, a large number of occupations are pursued during only a portion of life, when they are abandoned for others. Such as factory operatives, students, clerks, school teachers and others. We find in the Massachusetts report for 1854, the average of students, for a series of years, to be 23.16 years; of teachers 29 years; of operatives 27.62 years, and these are compared with farmers, the average age of whom is 64 years. The object of such comparisons, if there is any, must be to show the effects of different occupations upon the length of human life; but it is evident that, standing alone, they show nothing of the kind.

3. Influence of locality on longevity.—This subject is one of the greatest interest and importance to the State generally, and is illustrated in this report so far as is possible from the registration reports thus far received.

FARM.—Cut food for cattle, and if corn stalks are used steam as well as cut them. Cut your roots before feeding them; provide pure water for cows. Attend well to cows which have calved, or are about to calve. See that your wood shed is filled with two years supply. Look well to compost heaps. Put fences in order. See the tools which will be required in the spring in order.

VENTILATING HAY STACKS.—The British farmers have a method of ventilating their hay, oat and barley stacks, which we may frequently adopt with advantage; and in stacking corn stalks it would be always beneficial. They fill a large bag, say 50 feet high and 20 inches in diameter, with straw, and place it vertically in the center of the stack, putting the barley, oats or hay, which ever it may happen to be, around it. As the stack rises they lift the sack; and so on to the top. In this way there is a chimney formed in the centre of the stack or bay, into which the steam or gasses generated find their way and escape readily.

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The feeding of green food, such as potatoes, apples &c., is strangely disregarded by a majority of American sheep growers.

This is a prominent point of attention in German management; indeed it is thus in every section where fine wool-sheep are cul-

cent; of carpenters, 37.5 per cent.; while of all the farmers who died, only 16.7 per cent. died of consumption.

Now, as the predisposition to consumption is, to a great extent, hereditary, and may be foreknown, this information is highly important to young men choosing an occupation.

But space will not permit a longer notice of this interesting report. It is one which does great credit to the author and to the State. All reports upon this subject must be, in some degree, similar to each other, and the valuable reports published by the neighboring State of Massachusetts, after the plan of the reports of the Registrar General of England, have served as the model for similar reports in other States. We are pleased to notice that Dr. Parsons seems to show, not only that in different portions of the same State, but in different parts of the same town, the causes of diseases are different, and that localities very near each other are often subject to entirely different diseases. For example, it seems to be established by his researches in Massachusetts, that in localities on the north and north east side of hills and slopes, particularly in the neighborhood of bodies of water, consumption is much more prevalent than in localities with a southern exposure and protected by higher land, from the north and north-east winds. It is evident that exact knowledge on this subject would be of immense importance to a community, and to individuals. Registration will in this way be of great value in tracking epidemics, and in ascertaining the local influences which cause them.

Some information of this character has already been obtained from registration in this State, and, though we would consequently be in mind the necessity of numerous facts to establish conclusions on this subject, and the danger of too hasty inferences, yet, from the facts presented, we cannot but agree with the author of this report in the following remarks:

"The study of the prevalence of zymotic diseases in different places and seasons is particularly interesting, because they are believed to depend more than any other class on causes which admit of palliation or removal. In the course of years, a registration system will yield reliable practical information. We believe that we may already venture to state one general result, in regard to the adjoining towns of Bristol and Warren. In Bristol, zymotic diseases are much more fatal; in Warren, consumption is much more fatal. For proofs of this, we would refer to the tables published in the Appendix to the second report. If the fact be established, it shows that the former town is a more desirable residence for persons predisposed to consumption, while there must be some cause—some influences pervading the atmosphere of the town—which render zymotic diseases particularly common or particularly severe."

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Curious Facts of Natural History.
A single housefly produces in one season 20,000,000 eggs.

Some female spiders produce nearly 2,000 eggs.

Dr. Bright published a case of an egg producing an insect 80 years after it must have been laid.

About thirty fresh water springs have been discovered under the sea, on the south of the Persian Gulf.

A wasp's nest usually contains 15,000 cells.

The Atlantic ocean is estimated at three miles and the Pacific four miles deep.

There are six or seven generations of gnats in a summer, and each lays 250 eggs.

A swarm of bees contains from 10,000 to 20,000 in a natural state, and from 30,000 to 40,000 in a hive.

The bones of birds are hollow and filled with air instead of marrow.

A cow eats 100 lbs. of grass food and yields 5 quarts or 10 lbs. of milk.

Fish are common in the seas of Surinam with four eyes; two of them on horns which grow on the top of their heads.

Whilst I staid at R. Island the heat of the Indian war abated, for King Philip, the chief in that war of the Indians was killed and his party destroyed, and subdued; presently a sickness came which proved mortal, and took many away; few families on the Island, but lost some, in two or three days sickness. My friends died, yet I constantly visited sick families or of friends, although the small of the sickness was lassitude, and many times I would feel all the parts of my body, as it were, laden with it, so that I would say to sick families it was much I did not carry it away, as I was so laden therewith. After some time it seized on me with such violence, that I was forced to keep my bed, at Walter Newberry's dwelling at Newport.

Death of Mr. John Clarke.

Mr. John Clarke died April 29, 1676, and was buried agreeably to his request, between the bodies of his two wives, in a small burying place on the west side of Tanner street, in Newport, where all three of the grave stones are now, in good preservation; one mound of earth being raised over the whole. To this man the colony of Rhode Island was, in our opinion, indebted in a greater degree, than to any other of her founders. He was the original projector of the settlement on the island, and one of its first and ablest citizens.

Spiders have four pairs for spinning their threads, each pair, having 1000 holes; and the fine web, itself the union of 4000 threads. No spider spins more than four webs, and when the fourth is destroyed they seize on the webs of others.

Every pound of cochineal contains 70,000 insects boiled to death, and from 600,000 to 700,000 lbs. are annually brought to Europe for scarlet and crimson dyes.

With a view to collect their webs for silk, 4,000 spiders were once obtained, but they soon killed each other. Mammakers have never lived together.

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Take the question with you and think of it. It is admitted on all hands that a free press is a safe-guard to the country—that journal that conveys to us intelligence of events that spring in our very midst—there over which we have control—as well as those transpiring abroad, over which we have less control—is one that presents the strongest claim to your confidence. We hold it to be a duty of every good citizen to support his own town paper. If he can take more than one, he may, with propriety, go abroad for the second; but if he can't take but one, the local paper should always have the preference. The advertisements contain matter that interests every class of community and every member of a family. The local paper should aim to furnish a fair compilation of both the local and general news of the day: and having done that it has established a claim upon the community in which it may be located.

The Joys of Mortality.

Grace Greenwood, (Mrs. Lippincott), in an address to mothers in the last number of *The Little Pilgrim*, thus writes:

"Since I last addressed you another year has passed over us—a peaceful and fortunate year to most of you, I trust, yet doubtless bringing to the happiest hearts and homes something of change and sorrow. To me it has brought the most profound and sweet, the most solemn and sacred happiness of womanhood—for within this year I have been joined to 'the great and noble army of mothers.' I am now one of you—Oh, if there is a time when woman may feel that she, like Mary of old, is 'blessed among women,' it is when she holds in her arms her first-born child—feels the touch of its tender little hands thrill on her bosom—something of change and sorrow. To me it has brought the most profound and sweet, the most solemn and sacred happiness of womanhood—for within this year I have been joined to 'the great and noble army of mothers.'

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That to be frozen to death must be frightful torture, many would consider certain, from their own experience of the effects of cold. But here we fall into the usual error of supposing that the suffering will increase with the energy of the agent, which could only be the case if sensibility remained the same. Intense cold brings on speedy sleep, which fascinates the senses, and fairly beguiles me out of their lives.

Mole-hills are curiously formed by an outer arch impervious to rain, and an internal platform with drains, and covered ways on which the pair and young reside. The moles live on worms and roots, and bury themselves in any soil in a few minutes.

Such was the uniform tenor of this good man's life, that history affords no evidence that he had an enemy.

The following particulars respecting Mr. Clarke, are extracted from *Bishop's history of the Baptists in New England*.

He was born October 8, 1609; married Elizabeth, daughter of John Hedges, Esq. of Bedfordshire. In power of attorney signed by them May 12th, 1656, he styled himself John Clarke, Physician of London. It was for the recovery of a legacy of £20 per annum during her life, that was given her by her father out of the manor of Wresleyworth Bedfordshire. Where he had his education I know not; but the following clause in his will may give some idea of his learning, viz. "Item, unto my loving friend Richard Bailey, I give and bequeath my concordance and lexicon to it belonging, written by myself, being the fruit of several years study; my Hebrew bibles, Buxtorff's and Passon's lexicon, Cotton's concordance, and all the rest of my books." His first wife died at Newport without issue, and Feb. 1st, 1671, he married Mrs. Jane Fletcher, by whom, Feb. 14, 1672, he had a daughter born; but the mother died the 19th of April following, and the daughter May 18, 1673. His third wife was the widow Sarah Davis, who survived him, he gave some legacies both to her and to the children she had by her former husband. Mr. Bailey came from London with him in 1664.

"At the Assembly of April 2, 1672, an account was exhibited, examined, approved and attested by Gov. Andros and three assistants, which is now extant under their own hands, wherein it appears that when Mr. Clarke obtained said charter, he had received but £221 3s though the charter with his time and p[er]s[on] cost £651 17s 12d and £100 of which was then due to him, and was ordered to be paid in provision pay, two pounds for one, but he never received any of it in his life time. By the papers I find that he mortgaged his estate in Newport, to Capt. Richard Deane, of London, the same month he procured the charter, and that it was not taken up till Sept.

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Historical.

MEMOIR OF RHODE ISLAND.

1676.

town of Newport and Portsmouth (who had engaged with all their strength in the cause); R. Island could sustain the expense of such an appeal to England, perhaps at that time, better than Connecticut. Besides both parties were conscious that the King was more inclined to favor R. Island than the other party.

An epidemic prevailed on the Island, which we find mentioned in the journal of a travelling Quaker preacher (William Edmundson) as follows:

"Whilst I staid at R. Island the heat of the Indian war abated, for King Philip, the chief in that war of the Indians was killed and his party destroyed, and subdued; presently a sickness came which proved mortal, and took many away; few families on the Island, but lost some, in two or three days sickness. My friends died, yet I constantly visited sick families or of friends, although the small of the sickness was lassitude, and many times I would feel all the parts of my body, as it were, laden with it, so that I would say to sick families it was much I did not carry it away, as I was so laden therewith.

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A cow eats 100 lbs. of grass food and yields 5 quarts or 10 lbs. of milk.

Fish are common in the seas of Surinam with four eyes; two of them on horns which grow on the top of their heads.

The Atlantic ocean is estimated at three miles and the Pacific

Newport Mercury.

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 17, 1857.

Why will the good people of this place allow some fifty or sixty individuals to manage all the advantages offered by them by their "Cosmopolitan Society" in preserving to subscribe to a Magazine—"Oh, I take one already, and cannot afford to take another!" Why not then subscribe through the "Cosmopolitan" for that one, and have another splendid Illustrated Quarterly Magazine thrown in, and also for the same three dollars, have a chance of drawing a Statue of Statute in pure marble, or splendid Bronze, or a magnificient Oil Painting worth four thousand dollars?

What a beautiful present for a friend would be a set of membership—"only \$5.00 and that friend might by means of it become possessed of a small fortune." Surely all those who do not visit the Honorable Secretary and subscribe, are blind to their own interests. Now is the time for all to do not delay. The benefit of this institution should be embraced by the whole town, not confined to some fly sheet persons. The distribution takes place the last of this month, you have only one week to act in—therefore, read the advertisement in this paper headed, "Have you subscribed?"

Let your magazine, take these dollars to the Secretary and get a certificate of membership, and be satisfied that you have done a wise thing.—Verbum sat.—Bristol Phoenix.

You really believe all that you say, neighbor, in the above? We have no doubt about your sincerity, and do not mean to call in question, but we do mean to say that you have jumped at a conclusion. Take your pencil and go into the matter a little, just to see how easy it will be to knock all that you have said about \$6000 pictures into planks.

Reckon largely for the number of those who are not "blind to their own interests," as large as the bounds of reason will admit; deduct from the sum total the amount that must be paid over to publishers of magazines, who find it to their interest to come into the arrangement, and from the balance take the expense of a "splendid illustrated magazine thrown in," the expense of printing, and advertising (a part of it, you are probably aware, is paid in chances) room like, commissions to "Honorary Secretaries," &c., &c., and then see what sum you will likely have in hand to purchase status in "pure marble or Splendid Bronze," and "Magnificent Oil Paintings" worth \$50 to \$5000. Give us all the scope you can, and see if you can make both ends meet after the manner that you set forth, and if not, we are sure you will take the back track.

That both ends of the concern do meet, we have an evidence in its continued operations, and no doubt the proprietors find it a profitable affair; but the idea of their collecting "a collection of several hundred fine oil paintings by leading artists" is absurd. Take any catalogue and look over the names of Artists, and you will probably not find one you ever heard of before, certainly not one leading Artist. You will stumble over names of foreign epistles, but little in the way of American works, with the exception of those by Powers, which serve as a sugar coating to sweeten the whole.

We glory in Art, and glory in its success. Our life has been devoted to it, and to advance its true interest all our energies ever have been and ever will be enlisted. But give us something tangible, and don't, above all things, give so much for our money that we cannot but feel all the time, that the movers must have sold themselves to promote our interest.

The business of Newport, such as it is, is confined within a space altogether too contracted, embracing only the new blocks between the Parade and Pelham street, or thereabouts; with some attention given to farm produce in Broad street, and such places as can be made available on the wharves. At the present time within the above limits a desirable store cannot be obtained, and we know of and we presume they are right, because custom has made it so—that they would stand no chance of doing a fair amount of business unless located somewhere in the central part of Thames street. But if a few were bold enough to open hardware stores leading from it, they could draw the custom after them and in time divert it wholly from its present channel. The thing is, to make the move, and some such step will have to be taken if the business of the place is to expand. More cannot be accommodated within the present circle, and many have to put up with indifferent stores because they cannot find better. Gradually the lower part of every house between the Parade and Green street, with the exception of two, has been fitted for a place of business; South of Green street and North of the Parade, there is still a plenty of room, if any one can be found to take advantage of it, but the desire has generally been to avoid the extremes, resulting as already stated, in an unnecessary crowding together.

CHARACTERISTICS OF BELLES.—The Worcester Spy says:

Some one who has been stout in spots, gives the following result of his observation. "If he is right, we start at once for the 'Brooklyn Love' city."

The young ladies of Boston, before going to a party, shut their eyes with *œil d'os* to make them sparkle and give a brilliant expression to their faces.

"The New York belles do India rubber stockings to contract the feet and make them look small."

"The Philadelphia denizens eat persimmons to draw up their mouths to a point and give their lips a 'do like me' look."

"The Cincinnati ladies do up their curls with eggs' tails, and when asked to marry, answer, 'ew, ew, ew.'

The Bay State Company has again been so unfortunate as to have another accident happen to their admirable line of boats—the State of Maine having broken her piston rod soon after leaving New York, Monday night, and was towed back to the city.

A gentleman a few days since, in speaking of her power in crushing the ice and forcing her way through it, described her as "a little giant;" and such she is, always performing her work well, and is highly esteemed by the public as a winter boat.

The above accident, which could not have been foreseen and provided against, will be repaired without delay. In the mean time the Empire State will take her place.

OLIVER DIXON.—Oliver Dixon, Esq., of Boston, has published the following music—"Sweet by the Dreams," a song by F. W. Smith; "The Chair Baby Jumper Song," with an appropriate engraved title page; "Margaret," a ballad by Harry Millard; "The Wheelbarrow Polka," containing a spirited engraving, in which may be seen a life-like portrait of Major Ben Poore; "The Grand Gallop Fantastique," by Sartor. Also in pamphlet form, in numbers, at an exceedingly low rate, two series of compositions with pianoforte or organ accompaniments suitable for choirs or musical societies.

The above may be found at the City Music Store, T. W. Wood, proprietor.

L. O. or O. F.—The following officers of Rhode Island Lodge, No. 12, were installed on Monday evening, for the current term, viz.—

HENRY C. MANCHESTER, N. G.

JOHN C. STOURNARD, V. G.

IA FRANCIS, Treasurer.

W. H. GREENE, Recording Secy.

JON BULL, Permanent Secy.

At the Newport barracks on New Year's day, a duel was fought by two officers.—N. R. Mercury.

There are no less than fifteen Newports in these United States. The barracks at Newport, R. I. are not occupied at present, except by the birds in summer, and possibly a few all the year round.

BOSTON ALMANAC FOR 1857.—Ward sent us a copy of this work, which is published by Messrs. Dallin & Co., and contains a good deal of information and interesting matter in a compact form. The illustrations are by Blodget, and there is a history of Shakespeare's Plays, together with capital tales, poetry and a number of short articles, drawn from Notes and Quotations, and the whole cheap enough at three dollars a year.

DURING A COUPLE OF WEEKS we have had the finest sleighing here that we have known for a long time, and the young folks, as well as those of an older growth, have enjoyed the gay day and night, the moonlight evenings making it quite a pleasant time at the middle of the clear days we have been favored with.

During a storm at sea the canals collected for the United States were strapped down on their knees, in which position they were kept for several days without injury. One of these recently put on board a store ship Supply, is an enormous bagtrain, and weighs eighteen hundred to two thousand pounds.

At the Annual Meeting of the Newport Marine Society, held January 6th, last, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz.—

CHARLES DAWES, President.

WILLIAM RIDER, Treasurer.

CHARLES VAUGHAN, Secretary.

Sixteen persons of the age of seventy years and upward, died in Bristol the past year. Average age forty-eight years.

If some of the fives exacted in olden times were to form at the present day, there would always be supplies in the treasury, it matters not now extorting the executive department might be. Thus, for every cent a penny was required, a trifle in itself, but the way some go on it would soon rob them of their possessions. Another fine of a penny was exacted of those who left a door open—was easily, especially of these winter days, when the mercury runs clear out of sight; and another excellent fine we would like to revive—that of a penny if the porter failed to shut the court gate during meals. Many persons think they are sure of finding one they want to see at meal times, and unmercifully break in on their dinner, as if it were a small matter to leave a hot joint that cost eighteen cents a pound and stand shivering at the door while a friend inquires what time green peas will be along. Eating, with us, is a matter of very little moment, but we must confess to a dislike to all interruptions at that hour—an evil that we have long borne with, but with no better grace than when first taxed in this way.

Foul shirts were fined a penny. That would prove very advantageous, if revived. Maids were fined a penny if the beds were not made by eight o'clock. This, we hear, could not always be collected with propriety, seeing that the maid could not make the beds till they were given up, and many lie before eight these cold mornings? But they were evidently early risers in those days, for a fine of two pence was exacted if the dinner table was not laid by half-past ten, and any of the King's retainers who were known to visit the cook, were mulcted in a fine of a penny.

Manteigas is the name of an oil made from turtle eggs, in South America, and is there esteemed very highly. It is put up in cartons of about four five pounds weight. Each pot is worth a dollar and thirty cents on the spot where it is made, and the beaches of the Amazon and its tributaries yield from five to six thousand pots in twelve days. The process of making, as described by Hassnox, is very disgusting. Sentinels are placed, at the beginning of August, when the turtles commence depositing their eggs, and are withdrawn when the beach is exhausted. They see that no one wanders into the nests with the turtles, or destroys the eggs. Those engaged in making manteigas pay a capitation tax of twelve and a half cents duty to the government. The eggs, though they be rotten and offensive, are collected, thrown into a cauldron, and trodden to a mass with the feet. The shells and young turtles are thrown out. Water is poured in, and the rest is left to stand in the sun for several days. The oil rises to the top, is skimmed off, and boiled in large copper boilers. A turke averages eighty eggs; forty-five turtles will give a pot. Vast numbers of the young are eaten by the Indians, who take them by the time they are able to crawl, and then do not measure more than an inch in diameter. Oil, and eat them as a delicacy. One Indian will eat two dozen of them three or four times a day. The birds also pick up a great number, as they crawl from their nests to the water, and the fish, too, make their pay toll as they pass.

The material, we should have stated, is Connecticut sand stone. The builders are John Sniffin, S. McCorkle & Son, and Wm. Crommelin, Stone Cutters. S. McCorkle & Son, Masons, John Sniffin, Carpenter, Cottrell & Bevan, and G. A. & J. L. Hazard, Carvers and Upholsterers. Silas Wood, Plasterer.

Many men delight in getting up "presentations" of plate, snuff boxes, and even "cases," to be awarded to Tom, Dick and Harry, for meritorious conduct, gentrymanly deportment, &c., &c. It is all well enough, we suppose, though it generally strikes us that there is more show than solidity in one half of such affairs; but here is a case where the friends, kindred and acquaintances of the man, it is likely, are not in a position to do more than express their warm admiration of his heroic deed, and the presentation committee should take it up and do the handsome thing to him, instead of wasting their attention on those who have no other claim to distinction than "their gentlemanly deportment!"

TAX WAIVE OF THE BELCHER.—In our marine journal of the 18th ult., we gave an account of the week near Have Point, Rockland, of the schooner Belcher, of from Rockland for New York. The crew, it will be recollectcd, was safely landed by means of a line which was taken from the vessel by the mate, who, plunging into the freezing water, swam ashore. The Rockland Gazette of last week, gives the name of the heroic seaman as Spear, and gives some other particulars, as follows:—"After the vessel struck a rock and became partially over her, and the ice making very fast, he, after cutting his outside coat off with a hatchet, threw himself overboard with a line and after desperate and almost superhuman efforts, succeeded in gaining the shore, and thus proved the savor of his companions."

EGGS BY THE POUND.—We have long advocated selling eggs by weight instead of count, as the only honest course. The Homestead, eggs are sold on a small scale! Just after leaving the railroad depot, one notices on the right a new building of considerable dimensions, and evidently intended for manufacturing purposes of some sort. It appears that some one or more adventurous individuals have purchased of the proprietor of Mount Vernon all the trees and shrubbery left on the estate, at a cost, it is said, of \$20,000; the building and machinery spoken of will, probably, cost \$10,000 more, and this large outlay is to be re-inursed in the sale of Washington or Mount Vernon eggs. You will perceive that it will require a sale of at least thirty thousand of these cases at an low price as one dollar a piece in order to repay the original capital invested. It is easy to see that the speculation is a rapidly crazy one, and that the only party likely to make anything out of this is the owner of Mount Vernon, provided he gets his price. But how will that sacred spot appear to Americans eyes when it shall have been denuded of every noble tree and graceful shrub and meet the gaze with all the stern reality of a barren desert?"

THE GRAPE HARVEST.—The Genesee correspondent of the Newark Advertiser states that the grape harvest for the past year was much better than for the five previous years. The vine, which had almost entirely failed in 1850, yielded in 1856 about half an ordinary crop, and the silk and olive harvests are also much more abundant. "A large proprietor who used to produce 40 and 50,000 barrels of wine annually before the appearance of the malady, which is now disappearing, and whose whole product in 1855 did not reach a dozen barrels, tells him that his vineyards have this season yielded several thousands.

Lombardy and Venice which produced in 1855 and 1856 500,000 hectolitres (a hectolitre is 12 gallons,) is estimated to have yielded this season over four millions of that measure. This is encouraging, for the vine is to Italy what corn is to us.

The vine is to the poor, who have little to eat, and nothing to drink, the staff of life.

A CODEX IN RETIREMENT.—The Norfolk Herald says that one of its neighbors is to be sold, just at present, at the ceiling business. Large quantities of these eggs are every day sent to New York market via railroad, where they bring from five to six cents per pound before being dressed. The largest quantity are taken in Orleans, no less than five tons from that town being shipped at our depot one day last week. This business affords employment to something like one hundred men, in that place, and they are enabled to clear about \$3 per day for an ordinary day's labor. This is something handsome towards keeping the poor boiling for this occasion, winter months, and we hope these ponds will prove an inexhaustible mine.

Yarmouth Register.

PRESERVING QUAILS.—Blessings on Captain Davids of Janesville, Wisconsin.—During the severe winter of 1842-3, he bought of those who trapped them, and kept them alive in his barn, about one hundred quails and let them loose in the spring. That region has abounded with them ever since, and the kind hearted old captain has been repaid a thousand times for his thoughtful generosity, in the sport he has enjoyed, the delicious suppers he has relished and digested, and in the remembrance of a good dead. Let every body spare the quails this winter.

BOSTON POST.

THE OIL TRADE.—The sudden and unexampled decline in the price of sperm oil, involving numerous failures in various parts of the country, is to many a source of mystery. This decline is unquestionably owing to the frauds in the article. For a few years past it has been next to impossible to purchase a pure sperm, it having been mixed and often rendered inferior to common whale oil. This has rendered a resort to other articles necessary, and to such an extent as to break down the trade.

WOONSOCKET PATRIOT.

In the city of London, one of the conditions of a license to keep a tavern is, that the keeper shall, without pay, cook and salt a piece of meat for any person desiring it done. An individual can step into a butcher's, pick out his stake, and see it cooked. The only reward of the publican for his skill, salt and labor, is the chance of selling a glass of "ale and ale" or ale to the beef-eater. The gratuities part of the operation has been provided for by law for hundred years.

HOUDIN'S MAGAZINE, for January, will be worthy of close attention. Its articles are as follows:—It will be found in the pages of Gilmore's Magazine, and a more romantic spot we have seldom seen. But that has nothing to do with robbing the pond by the whaleback, to gratify a lust for ill-gotten gains.

The Bay State Company has again been so unfortunate as to have another accident happen to their admirable line of boats—the State of Maine having broken her piston rod soon after leaving New York, Monday night, and was towed back to the city.

A gentleman a few days since, in speaking of her power in crushing the ice and forcing her way through it, described her as "a little giant;" and such she is, always performing her work well, and is highly esteemed by the public as a winter boat.

The above accident, which could not have been foreseen and provided against, will be repaired without delay. In the mean time the Empire State will take her place.

CHARACTERISTICS OF BELLES.—The Worcester Spy says:

Some one who has been stout in spots, gives the following result of his observation. "If he is right, we start at once for the 'Brooklyn Love' city."

The young ladies of Boston, before going to a party, shut their eyes with *œil d'os* to make them sparkle and give a brilliant expression to their faces.

"The New York belles do India rubber stockings to contract the feet and make them look small."

"The Philadelphia denizens eat persimmons to draw up their mouths to a point and give their lips a 'do like me' look."

"The Cincinnati ladies do up their curls with eggs' tails, and when asked to marry, answer, 'ew, ew, ew.'

The above may be found at the City Music Store, T. W. Wood, proprietor.

L. O. or O. F.—The following officers of Rhode Island Lodge, No. 12, were installed on Monday evening, for the current term, viz.—

HENRY C. MANCHESTER, N. G.

JOHN C. STOURNARD, V. G.

IA FRANCIS, Treasurer.

W. H. GREENE, Recording Secy.

JON BULL, Permanent Secy.

At the Newport barracks on New Year's day, a duel was fought by two officers.—N. R. Mercury.

There are no less than fifteen Newports in these United States. The barracks at Newport, R. I. are not occupied at present, except by the birds in summer, and possibly a few all the year round.

BOSTON ALMANAC FOR 1857.—Ward sent us a copy of this work, which is published by Messrs. Dallin & Co., and contains a good deal of information and interesting matter in a compact form. The illustrations are by Blodget, and there is a history of Shakespeare's Plays, together with capital tales, poetry and a number of short articles, drawn from Notes and Quotations, and the whole cheap enough at three dollars a year.

DURING A COUPLE OF WEEKS we have had the finest sleighing here that we have known for a long time, and the young folks, as well as those of an older growth, have enjoyed the gay day and night, the moonlight evenings making it quite a pleasant time at the middle of the clear days we have been favored with.

During a storm at sea the canals collected for the United States were strapped down on their knees, in which position they were kept for several days without injury. One of these recently put on board a store ship Supply, is an enormous bagtrain, and weighs eighteen hundred to two thousand pounds.

At the Annual Meeting of the Newport Marine Society, held January 6th, last, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz.—

CHARLES DAWES, President.

WILLIAM RIDER, Treasurer.

CHARLES VAUGHAN, Secretary.

Sixteen persons of the age of seventy years and upward, died in Bristol the past year. Average age forty-eight years.

A SHIP LOAD OF CAMELS IN A STORM.—From Malta we learn that the United States steamship Supply, Capt. David D. Porter, was obliged to stop at this island on account of a terrible storm which occurred on the 30th of November. An

LXIV CONGRESS, Second Session.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 9.
SENATE.—The House bills for the payment of invalid and other pensions were presented.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Iowa election case, but no decision was taken.

On motion of Mr. Bell, of New Hampshire, a resolution was adopted requesting the President if, in his opinion, it is not inconsistent with the public interest, to communicate to the Senate such information as may be on file in the Department of State relative to interference at the Island of Arica, in the Caribbean Sea, of the Venezuelan government with American citizens who are rightfully in occupancy at said Island, as they believed, and were engaged in collecting guano therefrom, the said government having forcibly ejected the said American citizens from their lawful employment; and also to communicate what measures have been taken, if any, by the government of the United States to obtain redress from the government of Venezuela.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.—The House was engaged on private calendar, and passed twenty-one bills.

An adjournment was being effected, when Mr. Kelsey introduced a subject which caused much excitement. He presented it as a question of privilege, first rising to be read at the Clerk's table an editorial from the New York Times, of the 21st inst., which, charging members of Congress and lobby agents with gross corruption; mentioning the Minnesota Land Bill in this connection, and saying that evidence can be produced to carry conviction to every honest heart, and that the criminals would be driven from the high places they have dishonored. Mr. Kelsey remarked that the charge contained in this article appeared to have been based on a letter from this city to the Times. Under ordinary circumstances it would be a waste of time to notice articles of this character appearing in the newspapers; but the editor of the Times occupied a position before the country which entitled his sentiments to credit. If he is in possession of the facts he therein charges, he should substantiate them before a committee of this House, that members who may be guilty of such conduct should be known to the country. As the case now stands he [Kelsey] could neither vote for nor against a proposition without bringing himself directly under the charges in that article. There exists such a combination as is alleged he wanted to know it, and have the facts go before the people. He concluded by offering the following:

Whereas, certain statements have been published charging the members of this House with entering into a corrupt combination for the purpose of passing and of preventing the passage of certain measures now before Congress, therefore Resolved, That a committee of five members be appointed by the Speaker, with power to send persons and papers, to investigate said charges, and that the committee report the evidence to be taken, and what action in their judgment is necessary to the part of the House, without unnecessary delay.

Mr. Fane—I say distinctly there is not a want of truth in the allegation contained in the Times' article. A distinct proposition was made to me by a member of this House, in regard to the Minnesota Land Bill, and about \$1500 would be given in consideration of a vote for that bill. If the proposed committee shall be raised and I am called on as a witness, I shall give my evidence to the court of inquiry in their charge.

After some further debate the resolution was adopted. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 10.
HOUSE.—The Speaker announced that the select committee to investigate the alleged corruption will consist of Messrs. Kelsey, Orr, Davis, of Maryland, Ritchie and Warner.

The bill authorizing payment to the schooner *Garnet*, of Mass., of the amount of fishing bounties they would have been entitled to receive had the voyage been completed, gave rise to a long debate involving the propriety of such bounties, when the bill passed by a vote of 80 against 79. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 12.
SENATE.—The Senate adopted the resolution reported by the Committee on the Judiciary, declaring Mr. Harlan as not entitled to a seat as Senator.

Mr. Stanton, under a suspension of the rules, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of re-organizing the Circuit and District Courts of the United States in such manner as to equalize the population and business of the several circuits and districts, and to give to all sections of the confederacy that equal and just representation in the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Stanton showed the inequality now existing, and urged the importance of such reform on the ground that all sections should have a just and fair judicial representation.

The resolution was passed.

Mr. Benson reported back the Senate bill amending the act to promote the efficiency of the navy, which provides for the restoration of such dropped, furloughed or retired officers as may be favorably reported on through courts martial, the findings being approved by the President.

The bill was passed without amendment by a vote of 159 against 50.

Mr. Orr, from the select committee to inquire into the alleged corrupt combination of members, reported a resolution enlarging the field of their inquiry from the commencement of the present Congress, instead of confining them to measures now pending, and asking to be empowered to employ a clerk. The resolution was adopted. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.
SENATE.—There was a long debate in the Senate on the House Bill for the relief of Mary Reed, proposing to pay her one hundred and eighty thousand dollars, being a balance due from the Government to her late husband for his services in carrying the mails, with interest from December, 1841. The case has been before Congress for twelve or fifteen years, and was favorably reported on by the Court of Claims. The bill passed by a vote of 28 against 15, after an amendment striking out the "allowance for interest."

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Schooner *Brown*, for Prov. Ossipee, Terre, do for do; Black Diamond, Young, do for do; Wm. E. C. Jones, Jan. 14.—Schooner *Pike*, Appleton Collier, Lubin's, Edith and Biron's fine extracts for the Pandorier and toilet with a fine assortment of English Toilet Soap, Tooth, Nail and Hand Brushes, Bandoline Puff Dressing and side Coules of Horn, Shell and India Rubber, at 116 Thames street.

DON'T FAIL TO READ COBB'S NEW STORY.—In this city, 16th inst., the residence of the Brede's father, by the Rev. Log. Dr. Dickinson, Rector of Zion Church, David W. Holloway, Eq., Cashier of the Exchange Bank, to Miss Mary Atkinson, Lady daughter of Edward F. Lake, Eq., and sister of Siouli Lake, all of New-York.

In Prov. deuse, Sis. Inst. Mr. James H. Ham, 23, to Miss May Miller, born of St. M. & Co., Rev. W. Maxey, Jr., Rector of St. M. & Co.'s Church, Warren, to B. E. Lee, oldest daughter of Mr. Levi Lewis, of P. St. George's, N. Y., to Louisa E. Leake, born of P. St. George's, N. Y.

In Pawtucket, 1st inst., Mr. G. W. Sherman to Adeline G. Chace, both of Providence.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.
JANUARY 1857.

	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
From New York	From Liverpool	From South'm	From Havre	From Brus'			
17 SATURDAY,	7 26 4 55 mon 0 45	Jan'y 14	14 1 1 1 1 1	14 1 1 1 1 1			
18 SUNDAY,	7 25 4 56 0 40 1 24	15	15 1 1 1 1 1	15 1 1 1 1 1			
19 MONDAY,	7 25 4 58 1 41 2 6	15	15 1 1 1 1 1	15 1 1 1 1 1			
20 TUESDAY,	7 24 4 59 2 46 2 51	15	15 1 1 1 1 1	15 1 1 1 1 1			
21 WEDNESDAY,	7 25 5 0 3 52 3 39	15	15 1 1 1 1 1	15 1 1 1 1 1			
22 THURSDAY,	7 23 5 1 4 56 4 2	15	15 1 1 1 1 1	15 1 1 1 1 1			
23 FRIDAY,	7 22 5 3 5 56 5 27	15	15 1 1 1 1 1	15 1 1 1 1 1			

Month's 3d qtr., 17th day, 6th hour 6 m. moon.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.—ARRIVED.—

TUESDAY, Jan. 13.—Schooner *Perkins*, for Prov. Ossipee, Terre, do for do; Black Diamond, Young, do for do;

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14.—Schooner *Pike*, Appleton Collier, Lubin's, Edith and Biron's fine extracts for the Pandorier and toilet with a fine assortment of English Toilet Soap, Tooth, Nail and Hand Brushes, Bandoline Puff Dressing and side Coules of Horn, Shell and India Rubber, at 116 Thames street.

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In Pawtucket, 1st inst., Mr. G. W. Sherman to Adeline G. Chace, both of Providence.

MEMORANDA.

Spoke 4th inst. at 38, No. 73, bark Express, from Havana for New York.

Arr. at Kingston, J. 9th inst. brig Vermont, Smith, Putnam, and others; Messrs. Mozart, Howard, and Marion, Taylor, for Havana.

Cleared at Charlton, 9th, schooner *J. H. Record*, King, for Havana; Meiss, Crane, West Indies.

DISASTERS.

Schooner *Reporter*, from Wilmington NC for Boston, with lumber, reports on the 23d inst. Lat. 40° 20' experienced a heavy gale from the E. to N. W. which continued till the 6th, during which time she lost deck load, stem boat received damage in sail, rigging and hull, having been driven to Lat. 36° 27' Long. 62° 00' and put in for repairs and supplies.

Dec. 29th, in Lat. 35° 29' Long. 73° 30' saw a very bad gale down, there being a vessel lying by and supposed she was taking off the crew. Same day saw the spars of a vessel adrift.

You do you when another star Shines out from the glittering sky?

You weep when the raging voice of war Or the storms of conflict die?

Then why should your tears run down And your hearts be so dry?

For another man is the savior's crown, And another soul in heaven?

The House resumed consideration of the President's Message.

The message was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Adjourned.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

New York, Jan. 13.—Steamer *George Law* arrived this morning from Aspinwall, bringing California dates of Dec. 29. She brings upwards of \$1,250,000 in specie.

The George Law connected at the Isthmus with the Somers. All well.

The United States ships Independence and St. Marys were lying at Panama, and the Cyane at Aspinwall. All well.

Steamer Sierra Nevada left on the 20th. for San Juan, with a large number of recruits for Walker. An attempt was made a few days previous to sink her at her dock.

The Orizaba, from San Juan, arrived on the 19th.

The Supreme Court of California has declared the entire State Debt unconstitutional, excepting \$300,000, and recommends the adoption of the debt by the Legislature, and that the question of repudiation be submitted to the people. No transfer of stock has been made since the decision.

The people are opposed to repudiation, and meetings have been called in various parts of the State, to give expression to the public opinion. At a meeting held in San Francisco, resolutions were passed, pledging the redemption of the debt by the State.

Brighton Market. Thursday last.

At market, 920 Broad Catle 40 Stores, 1867 Sheep and Lambs, and 850 Sheep.

Bull Calves.—Skins \$8 a pair; fat quality 12; second do. 75; Dried do. 50.

Goats.—do. 75 a pair.

Cows.—do. 75 a pair.

Hides.—\$4 to 9 per pair.

Cat Skins, 12 a tce.

Sheep and Lambs.—Hides, \$8 a pair in lots \$2.50.

Sheep.—do. 75 a pair.

Stoers.—Yearlings \$14 to \$19. Two years old \$18 to 23.

Three years old, \$20 to 24.

Four years old, \$22 to 26.

Five years old, \$24 to 28.

Six years old, \$26 to 30.

Seven years old, \$28 to 32.

EIGHTH DEPARTMENTS.—English, Classical, and French.

TRIM: \$50 a year for those who study in our department only in French or English; for full price of the Institute, \$100 per year.

A DALTON, Principal.

M. G. LEVERETT, Principal.

Jan 10—19.

W. H. BRACKET, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANK.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Pocasset Bank, held Monday Jan. 10, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Wm. Vernon, Wm Stevens, Edward P. Newton, Edward L. Allen, Wm Brownell, John Rogers, Samuel D. Stevens, Wm. Newell.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Wm. Clark was elected President.

W. A. CLARKE, Cashier.

JAN 10—19.

S. S. GYLES, Treasurer.

FACTORY BANK.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Stockport Bank, held Monday Jan. 10, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Wm Vernon, Wm Stevens, Edward P. Newton, Edward L. Allen, Wm Brownell, John Rogers, Samuel D. Stevens, Wm. Newell.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Wm. Clark was re-elected President.

W. A. CLARKE, Cashier.

JAN 10—19.

N. E. COMMERCIAL BANK.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the New England Commercial Bank, held Tuesday January 10, 1857, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Wm Vernon, Wm Stevens, Edward P. Newton, Edward L. Allen, Wm Brownell, John Rogers, Samuel D. Stevens, Wm. Newell.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Wm. Clark was re-elected President.

W. A. CLARKE, Cashier.

JAN 10—19.

SAVINGS BANK.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Pocasset Bank, held Monday Jan. 10, 1857, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Wm Vernon, Wm Stevens, Edward P. Newton, Edward L. Allen, Wm Brownell, John Rogers, Samuel D. Stevens, Wm. Newell.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Wm. Clark was re-elected President.

W. A. CLARKE, Cashier.

JAN 10—19.

THE RHODE ISLAND BANK.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Stockport Bank, held Monday Jan. 10, 1857, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Wm Vernon, Wm Stevens, Edward P. Newton, Edward L. Allen, Wm Brownell, John Rogers, Samuel D. Stevens, Wm. Newell.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Wm. Clark was re-elected President.

W. A. CLARKE, Cashier.

JAN 10—19.

DRY GOODS

**LONG AND SQUARE
BLANKET SHAWLS,**
FOR SALE AT
JAS HAMMOND'S.

Dec 27
BLANKETS.
W.M.C. COZZENS & CO. have received their fall supply of Blankets, consisting of 19, 10, 14, 14 and 12 1/4 Bath and Whitney blankets.—Very superior 11 1/4 and 12 1/4 American Blankets, and all the common and intermediate qualities of Blankets. Also, a large lot of ready made Comfortables of all sizes. For sale cheap. Oct 4

PICKLED YARNS. Blue and Gray mixed, 3 Pcs. and 4 threads. White, Brown, Maroon, Dark Blue, Scarlet, and Tan colored with a variety of Random Yarns for children's wear, for sale at 125 Thames street.

Dec 8
CHAS. W. TURNER.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Underclothing for sale at 126 Thames street.

Dec 6
CHAS. W. TURNER.

F. LAWTON & BROTHERS.

INVITE the attention of purchasers to their large assortment of

HOUSE KEEPING GOODS.

SILKS, EMBROIDERIES,

SHAWLS, RIBBONS,

FLONDED ROSES,

CARPETINGS,

MATTINGS AND

April 19.
OIL CLOTHS.

CLOAKS AND CLOAKINGS.

WILLIAM C. COZZENS & CO.

Nov. 8, 1855.

INVITE ATTENTION to their stock of ready-made Cloaks and Caps.

—ALSO—

all the fashionable colors of Cloakings, which are for sale by the yard or measure to order at the shortest notice.

NEW FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, ARE RECEIVED AT

JAMES HAMMOND'S.

October 4

Zephyr Scarfs, for sale at 126 Thames street.

Dec 8
CHAS. W. TURNER.

Ladies Cloth Trimmings, at J.H. HAMMETT'S.

Sept 27
French Merinos. Brown, Green, Dark F, and Light Blue, Pink, Orange, Crimson and Scarlet French Merinos.

Sept 27
Ribbed Yarn Hosiery.—Ladies, Misses and Children's Ribbed Yarn Hose, Colored and White, at

J. H. HAMMETT'S.

Sept 27
Merino Drawers and Shirts.—Blue, Mixed and White Men's Drawers & Shirts, at J. H. HAMMETT'S.

Sept 27
Carpets.—Wm C Corsons & Co., at their carpet works, have on hand and are receiving a large and very handsome stock of Carpeting, consisting of Brussels, Wilton, Shanty, and Mohair Ingrain. Also some men's looped Carpets, very cheap. Beautiful Dogs, Dog Mats etc. Also Dutch Carpets, List and other low-priced Carpets.

Ladies Cloaks.—Phillips has received from New York, a consignment of Ladies Cloaks, which he will offer at reduced prices; call and examine at the New York cheap store 175 Thames st.

Dec 20
New Year's and Christmas Presents. Quantities of suitable articles for holidays can be found at PHILLIPS, and at reasonable prices. New York Cheap Store 175 Thames Street.

Blankets and Counterpanes—A good assortment of Blankets and Counterpanes selling at low price by LANGLEY & NORMAN.

Ribbons.—Plain Taffeta and Satin silk hose, by the piece or yard, at reduced prices etc. Dec 18
LANGLEY & NORMAN'S.

Cheap Cloaks.

A NEW LOT OF Cheap Cloaks, open and ready for sale this week at

W.C. COZZENS & CO'S.—Also—

Nice Cloaks on hand or made to order at short notice. Also, Cloak materials.

Dec 6
Knit and Worsted Goods

TALMAS, JACKETS, HOODS OF every color, GAITERS, UNDERLEAVES, CUFFS, and POLISH BOOTS, at

CHAS. W. TURNER'S.

Dec 6
JOSEPH M. LYON.

PLUMBER, BRASS FOUNDER & COPPER SMITH

No. 288, THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R.I.

Has constantly on hand a variety of Forces

the best of his own manufacture, while he warrants equal, if not superior to any before offered in this market.

Also, Water Closets, Wash Bowls, Croton and Cochituate Pansets, and every description of Plumbing material of various qualities and prices, as cheap as can be bought elsewhere.

Also, Pure Silk Pipe, warranted not to injure the water in any way and fitted in the best style to Pumps and all other purposes.

Less 1/2 Price and Sheet Lead of various sizes of hand, also all kinds of Brass and Composition Castings made to order. Ship Castings of all kinds on hand and made to order at short notice.

All orders attended to with neatness and dispatch, all kinds of light and heavy Harnesses.

J. H. Chappell, has practical experience in some of the principal cities in Rhode Island and Massachusetts, feels so confident that he will be able to give perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. Inquiring done with neatness and dispatch.

Call and examine for yourselves at the only place in Rhode Island where they are taken. Oct 18
J. A. WILLIAMS.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully inform

their friends and the public generally, that having purchased the stock and tools of Mr. Seward Vars, they intend to prosecute the Boot & Shoe business in all its branches at their old stand, No. 76 Washington street, on the Point, and at No. 5 Clarke's Wharf. Horse shoeing particularly attended to at the latter place.

A few public patronage will easily solici-

tated to order.

Call and examine for yourselves at the only place in Rhode Island where they are taken. Oct 18
J. A. WILLIAMS.

BOARDING FOR INVALIDS.

THE SUBSCRIBER would hereby inform

the public that he has conveniently and pleasant situations on the Parade Road, in Middle-town, and that he has been for some time accustomed to the care of Invalids.

His recent operations are not yet occupied, as he can't care for, as he would like to do, any persons whose health disables them from taking care of them selves. The terms are reasonable, and the attention and accommodations warranted.

Call for me given if required.

Dec 6
ALICE SHERMAN.

Would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened the store No. 15 Parade road, Marlborough, six weeks he will keep constantly and make to order of the best material and workmanship, all kinds of light and heavy Harnesses.

J. H. Chappell has practical experience in some of the principal cities in Rhode Island and Massachusetts, feels so confident that he will be able to give perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. Inquiring done with neatness and dispatch.

Call and examine for yourselves at the only place in Rhode Island where they are taken. Oct 18
J. A. WILLIAMS.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER heretofore existing

under the firm of Clark Burdick & Co., was

the day dissolved by mutual consent. All per-

sons having accounts with said firm will

please to present the same to Clark Burdick,

who is fully authorized to settle the same.

CLARK BURDICK.

Portuguese Preserves.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to furnish

direct from the importers, and at their

regular prices, the genuine "Portuguese,"

such as Truffles, Muscavado, Pates de Foie Gras,

and Children's Pates, Petits Pois, Biscuits &c.

Vanilla & glaces, &c. dec.

ROBERT S. BARKER.

Jewett's White Peas.—A fine lot of India Beans, just rec'd and for sale by

DEC 6
J. COGGESHALL.

LEAS.—300 boxes of various sizes and

qualities, rec'd and for sale by

DEC 6
J. COGGESHALL.

DRY GOODS.—The subscriber having purchased the interest of Clark Burdick in the firm of Clark Burdick & Co., will continue the business of Boot & Shoe manufacturing at the old stand, No. 275 Thames street.

C. H. BURDICK.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to furnish

direct from the importers, and at their

regular prices, the genuine "Portuguese,"

such as Truffles, Muscavado, Pates de Foie Gras,

and Children's Pates, Petits Pois, Biscuits &c.

Vanilla & glaces, &c. dec.

ROBERT S. BARKER.

W. C. COZZENS.—For sale by

DEC 6
J. COGGESHALL.

DRY GOODS.—The subscriber having pur-

chased the interest of Clark Burdick in the firm of Clark Burdick & Co., will continue the business of Boot & Shoe manufacturing at the old stand, No. 275 Thames street.

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